MERRY SONS OF OLD BROWN.

ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERSITY DINE AT DELMONICO'S.

COLLEGE SONGS MINGLE WITH HAPPY MEM-ORIES-PRESIDENT ANDREWS, JUSTICE VAN

WYCK AND COMMISSIONER HUBBELL

In one of the smaller upper dining-rooms at Delnico's last night a Roman arch lay prostrate, powered with the snow of modern linen and piled with flowers and the other accessories for a worthy of the Lucullian era. It was peculiarly this type of classic Rome fallen into the midst of a prominent gathering of nineteenth century 'Varmen, for the occasion was the annual dinner e New-York Alumni of Brown University. Men tters and men of business rubbed shoulders with en of science, the legal profession, and not infrently with men of the Church; but all were boys gether with one text, "Our Alma Mater." In all was done and in all that was said there was effected the truth of Dr. Judson's orthodox remark "Brown bred men are well-bred men," had sort of play considering that Dr. Juddoes not come from Boston and cannot therefore sed to know anything about brown bread. supposed to know any the head of the table sat the president of the Brown University Club in New-York, Francis Lawfanked by President Andrews, of Brown, and Justice Van Wyck, of the Supreme Court, and over the heads of these gentlemen hung the flag of the

among those who surrounded the table, ate the dinner and helped to sing the songs were Francis wion, '69; President E. B. Andrews, '70; Professor J. H. Appleton, of Brown; President B. L. Whitman, of Columbian University; Justice A. S. Van Wyck, Charles B. Hubbell, the Rev. Dr. Edward Judson, Cleveland, Dr. Walton, Dr. W. T. Bull, N. S. th, President George Smith, of Colgate Univer-Smith, President George Smith, of Congate Univer-sity; the Rev. Dr. Lysander Dickerman, C. L. Balch, G. M. Wickes, the Rev. H. M. Washburn, B. F. Pabodie, W. W. Hoppin, W. H. Williams, L. G. Chaffin, Arthur Lincoln, J. B. F. Herreshoff, A. Chaffin, Arthur Lincoln, J. B. F. Herreshoff, A.
 P. Bowers, George W. Carr, John R. Beam, James W. Perry, Charles E. Kimball, G. W. Hopkins, C. H. J. Douglas, G. I. Malcom, Ira Barrows, Professor G. C. Gow. Norman S. Dike, Professor F. C. French, W. H. Frost, Gardner Colby, C. D. Cooke, St. C. Colby, T. E. Brown, jr., A. H. Colby, W. J. Greene, W. R. Dorman, H. A. Richards, jr., H. C. Field, C. S. Cooper, H. W. Georgi, W. T. O'Donnell, W. M. McDonald, N. W. Dexter and Professor R. H. Thurston,

The dinner in its appointments and in the thoroughly fraternal spirit and air of genuine content that pervaded will remain memorable in a season when the harvest of good things has been particularly noteworthy. Among those who attended other will be long treasured up, for precious memories were touched upon more than once by the varipeakers. The association is to be commended in at least this single circumstance, that there no formal list of toasis to frighten the souls or dis-turb the appetites of toaster and toasted. There may have been a preconcerted arrangement more or less definitely understood. In fact it may be safely sumed that a perfect understanding existed, but arrangement of it all was so carefully concealed and President Lawton carried out his part of the programme, if programme there was, with so art-less an ingenuousness that the air of formality was removed from it. Every one was made to feel that he was a good fellow for his own sake and not for the things that he might be expected to say in return for the hospitality tendered him.

THE SPIRIT OF MUSIC ABROAD.

The secretary, Gardner Colby, was responsiblethat is the way the president put it—for a small book of Brown songs, a copy of which was placed at each man's plate, mute indication that he was expected to sing whether he felt like it or not. The spirit of music was broad, however, in this band of Brown boys, and they did sing, and sing well, accompanied by Professor G. C. Gow, of Vassar College. First, with the advent of the cigars and as sort of benediction for the good things they had had the song "Alma Mater" was sung standing. Here are the opening lines:

Aima Mater! we hall thee with loyal devotion, and bring to thine altar our off ring of praise

Then, led by an irrepressible spirit in the person of N. S. Dike, the Brown yell rose to the ceiling Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Brown!" has, of course, being the climax and the tiger, all in one. These important preliminaries out of the ray, President Lawton arose and expressed the pleasure it gave him to welcome them, one and all. He remarked, again referring to the secretary, that that official had called his attention to the fact that this was a young dinner, the class of '90 sing in the majority. He held this to be a good thing. It should be a young dinner, looked about him, he could see none that might be considered old. "There may be," he said, with a mischievous glance about him, "one or two sevor seventy-five years old, but they a The college liself is young, one hundred and twen-ty-five years old or so." Continuing, he drew the comparison with a veteran tree, old in trunk but green with leaves at the top. He called attention to the new directory of Brown, which shows the number of alumni to be 2,250, and there are now 850 students within her walls. Even if a few of the alumni should drop off at the bottom, there were still plenty of green ones at the top, and the "oldsters" would not be missed. He went on to speak of his experiences at the midwinter dinner of the college which he attended as the representative of the New-York association, and this led him to the tender subject of memorials. He paid a warm tribute to the worth of the late Charles L. Colby, whose life he felt in part had been laid down for the institution he loved so well.

PRESIDENT ANDREWS INTRODUCED.

gracefully introduced President E. Benjamin An drews who dwelt at length and interestingly upon the work of the University, and the hopes and fears those most concerned in its management. The University, Dr. Andrews said, had had the usual year, a year of hard work for the faculty and for he students and yet he could trust that it had been Lyear of success. He spoke of the newly comed dormitory and said they yet felt the need of chlarged facilities for the constantly increasing

THE LARGE FRESHMAN CLASSES.

He felt he said like that old college president who rose in chapel one morning and opened the Scriptures to read. The covers fell apart at the opening of the third psaim. But first the good man made an announcement concerning the incoming class which unusually large and then without pause placed his spectacles across his nose and read: "Lord, how are they increased that trouble me! Many are they that rise up against me." There was no indication of an insurgent uprising among the students of this same freshman class, no trouble with disciplining or controlling them, but as he had seen their numbers increase he said he felt he could say with the old president in his narrative, "Lord! How are they increased that trouble me." It was hard repeated to find places where all these boys ald attend the lectures and there was need be heatly added for a recitation room to hold about fred. They now had classes of one hundred and seventy-five, and a number of ninety, one hundred and twenty and one hundred and thirty.
There were not recitation rooms of sufficient size in ere not recitation rooms of sufficient size in bleh these classes could gather, he said, and it

uld be a great benefaction if some one could com niversity's relief. The president dwelt at some length upon the go-Brown was accomplishing and which she ecomplished in the past, and added some hts upon the advancement in modern ideas section as exemplified in changes in the es of study, the classics giving way before

ces, modern languages and mathematics. COMMISSIONER HUBBELL SPEAKS.

The chorus sang "Lauriger Horatius" to the oldody that all college men know, and then with introduced School Commissioner Bulkley Hubbell, who said in part:

desire to disavow at once any conspiracy bedesire to disavow at once any conspiracy bein Brown University and Williams College to
brate the humiliation which the Giants of
thave suffered at the hands of the football playof Brown and the baseball players of my own
college up in the Berkshire Hills. You have
memorated the check that was given to the
stas who came to Providence from New-Haven
state for renown and glory on the brass tabplaced in your outer walls. My Williams
here have just returned with new laurels
ered on the commons of New-Haven. It is getto be an annual result with us, and we simply
notches on the college perch to keep the
rd straight.

Alma Mater and who never forgot her teachings. If Brown University had never done anything more than give to the world its Horace Mann, all the labor that has been put forth and the treasure, that has been expended would have been abundantly justified. No one in the history of education in this country has given such an impulse to the cause of public instruction as did Horace Mann. And "there are others," Perhaps some of the younger graduates do not know all that Brown has done to supply the right men in the right places. You have contributed to the public service from the list of your alumni one acting Vice-President of the United States, two Cabinet officers, four United States Ministers, nineteen United States Senators, forty-five members of Congress, three United States District judges sixteen Governors of States, thirty-four judges of highest State courts and forty presidents of colleges. And what is more to the credit of the institution, it has distributed throughout all the States of the Union thousands of well-trained, useful, God-fearing men, who have ever stood for the good, the right and the beautiful in life. You have asked me to say something about the public schools of New-York. It has been my privilege to serve on the Board of Education in this city for nearly seven years, some of the time with great discouragement, but never without hopefulness. I feel now that a new morning has dawned for our public schools in New-York, and the historian will point back to the April of 1896 as the date when a great step forward was taken in the cause of public instruction in this city. In approving the school bill now in the hands of the Governer, I believe that

point back to the April of 1886 as the date when a great step forward was taken in the cause of public instruction in this city. In approving the school bill now in the hands of the Governer, I believe that the Mayor has attached to his administration a glory that will be remembered when all the other good things that he has done have been forgotten. The trustee system in our city, which will have fallen into "innocuous desuctude" in a very few days, has long survived its usefulness, and was, in the opinion of most men qualified to judge, an incubus upon and an obstruction to the elevation of the standard long since set up in the school systems of other cities. Your Horace Mann condemned this very system forty years ago, and no educator who would be quoted for one moment has ever spoken in praise of it. The opposition to the bill grew largely out of unfamiliarity with its provisions. I do not hesitate to say that within a year of the time when the bill goes into operation none voice will be heard in condemnation of it, unless it is the wall of the politician lamenting the flesh-pots that are no more.

JUSTICE VAN WYCK'S ELOQUENCE.

JUSTICE VAN WYCK'S ELOQUENCE.

President Lawton next presented Justice A. S. education, produced a perfectly astounding effect upon his auditors, firing at them one good story after another and causing President Andrews to leave off his soberness and shake with the contagion of laughter. His first recoilection, Judge Van Wyck said, with a twinkling eye, was of the name of Brown. No name had been more deeply impressed upon his childish imagination, unless it be the name of "Smith." He had found the men from Brown always a temperate set of men, temperate so far as Greek was concerned, and temperate in appetite, not rivalling the miracle of the Apostles, who, according to the old darky preacher, eat five thousand loaves and seven thousand fishes, and filled twelve baskets with the bones, the miracle being that they didn't "bust." He made a climax of eloquence in touching upon the war, and expressed his firm belief that the Union which had succeeded was largely due to the sisterhood of the colleges. Justice Van Wyck was followed by Professor J. H. Appieton, who simply told the boys a couple of delicious stories in French, illustrating the gift of continuance which he hoped they would preserve in regard to their doing of good deeds for Brown. Van Wyck said, with a twinkling eye, was of th

DR. JUDSON TALKS ON BASEBALL.

The president then presented another choice spirit in the person of the Rev. Dr. Edward Judson whose name is historic as related to Brown Univer Dr. Judson said that he had been instructe to relate some reminiscences, but he felt himself far too young to do so successfully. That was a task for college presidents and veteran professors to undertake. When a man trusts to his memory it is liable to get mixed with his imagination, and he keeps en telling a story which, orkinally begun in memory, has wandered off into the imagination, and one tells that story so often that he finally comes to believe it himself. He could not trust himself, on this line, but there was one thing he did look back upon with pride, and that was the fact that he had organized the first basehall club at Brown University. They played a tame wort of game. They caught a man out on the first bounce and things like that, and the ball was tossed to the batter, not pitched, as it is nowadays.

He felt, even at that remote day, some premonition of his ministerial preferences, for he could very ably tell others what to do and how to do it, vastly better than he could do it himself. While he could direct, and while he was made the captain of this famous first nine, he invariably muffed a hot ball. He remembered that, and he also remembered, he said, how they beat every other nine in the neighborhood until they struck Harvard. "And we beat Harvard," he went on, with deep enthusiasm, "up to the sixth inning. Then she began to creep up and up, and I felt at once the need of a gymnasium. Our boys could not stand the strain." This led him to speak of physicai training in institutions of learning. Better than all other things which come from to relate some reminiscences, but he felt himself far

Our boys could not stand the strain." This led hin to speak of physical training in institutions of learning. Better than all other things which come from a university education Dr. Judson felt to be the power of self-control it gives to a man. This effect of an education is one of its ripest blessings a men. He felt that here, in the great, busy city of New-York, the men of old Brown were standing to self-control. Dr. Judson was followed by Presiden B. L. Whitman, of Columbia University.

RECENT BROAD TYPEWRITER PATENT.

L Sholes, deceased of Milwaukee, was the inventor, and applied for it December 31, 1881. patent covers, broadly, the idea of automatically This patent will be a great surprise to many type-writer manufacturers, dealers and users and it is understood to be the policy of the owners of the patent vigorously to maintain the same, and to commence suits against all infringers. The patent was the subject of much litigation in the patent office, but Mr. Sholes was held to be a pioneer in the features mentioned.

ALLEGED WILL OF THOMAS H. BLYTHE.

FRESH DEVELOPMENT IN THE FAMOUS SAN FRANCISCO CONTEST.

San Francisco, April 24.-Yesterday a sensatio was sprung in the celebrated Blythe will case by E. Pringle, H. B. M. Miller and Mr. Watson, attor-E. Pringle, H. B. M. Miller and Mr. Watson, attorneys, when they called upon General W. H. Hart, representing Mrs. Florence Blythe-Kinkley and made a demand that he should file for probate a copy of a will of Thomas H. Blythe, said copy being in possession of Mrs. Carr, a client of the lawyers already mentioned. Mrs. Carr claimed \$5,000, which, according to the terms of the copy of the will, was a legacy from Blythe to her husband. General Hart refused to treat with the lawyers, or their client, and they went away, after having notified General Hart that they would begin proceedings against him. General Hart denies that any will of the deceased millionaire has ever been produced.

JOHN H. ABEEL'S WILL.

The will of John H. Abeel, who died at his home, The will of John H. Abeel, who died at his home, No. 127 Second-ave., on April 19, was offered for probate y terday. Mr. Abeel was a descendant of an old colonial family and was for thirty-five years engaged in the Iron business, which has been carried on by the family for 130 years. His estate was valued at about \$230,000 in the pelition for probate. By his will he gave to his grandson, Alfred H. Abeel, the sum of \$20,000. His sons, George and John H. Abeel, receive his interest in the real estate at No. 150 South-st and No. 355 Water-st. All the rest of the estate is equally divided between Mr. Abeel's four children. George and John H. Abeel, Mrs. Charles J. Canda and Mrs. Sarah L. Lyon. The sons and Mr. Canda are made executors of the will.

FILED FOR PROBATE.

The will of Aaron Ogden was flied for probate yesterday. All of the estate is given by the will to his wife, Mrs. Emily Ogden, and she is made the

BOURGEOIS'S RESIGNATION.

- I AFTE MINISTERIAL GOVERNMENT IN DANGER.

From The Boston Herald.

In the past the most serious criticism that has been made upon the French parliamentary government has been the frequency with which ministerial changes have been brought about, one government succeeding another with aimost lightning-like rapidity; but if to these changes, for which the Chamber of Deputies is responsible, others are to be added by the intervention of the Benaic, representative ministerial government in France will become too fareical a proceeding to have a long continued existence. From The Boston Herald.

A WAY OUT OF THE DIFFICULTY.

From The Hartford Courant. If in any way M. Bourgeois can force a joint seasion of the two houses in national assembly, it will then at once become possible for him and his friends (if they can muster votes enough) to strip the Senate of its present influence and authority in affairs. The proposal of constitutional amendments is in order in the national assembly.

NO NEW CABINET WILL LAST.

From The Providence Journal. A new Cabinet will now be formed, with those of the ex-Ministers least obnoxious to the Senate included among its members, but it is not probable that its existence will be prolonged. The quarrel between the Radicals and Conservatives does not end with the retirement of M. Bourgeois and his associates, nor will their successors find the task before them an easy one.

REVISION A RISKY EXPEDIENT.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE MUNRO.

The body of George Munro, the publisher, was brought to his home, No. 15 West Fifty-seventhst., this city, yesterday from Pine Hill, in the Catskills, where he died suddenly on Thursday. Mr. Munro had gone to his country house recently to superintend repairs and improvements. On Thurswhere his men were at work, but fell dead a short distance from his house. Heart trouble was the

12. 1825. By dint of his own efforts he received the best education the province afforded, and from 1850 to 1856 he was instructor in mathematics in the Free Church College, Halifex, completing at same time a course in theology. He came to New-York in 1856. He had only a few hundred dollars in his pocket. He was first employed by the American News Company. He soon got the idea that i would be a good thing to get out a series of cheape publications for the masses.

After a preliminary venture with a series of cheap novels he started, in 1857, "The Fireside Companion." This was followed in 1877 by "The Seaside Library, the first numbers of which, in the order of thei appearance, were "East Lynne," "John Halifax, "Jane Eyre," "A Woman Hater," "The Blac "The Last Days of Pompell" and "Adam Bede." The margin of profit in these books was Munro acquired a fortune.

Mr. Munro was interested in educational institu Mr. Munro was interested in educational institu-tions. He endowed professorships of physics, liter-ature, philosophy, history and constitutional law in Dalhousic College, Halifax, N. S., and made gifts to it for scholarships and other purposes. His total henefactions to that institution aggregated nearly \$50,000. He also gave liberally to the New-York University, of whose council at the time of his death he was a member. Mr. Munro was a Presbyterian, and his gifts to church objects were many. He was a member of Dr. John Hali's church, and he was highly es-teemed by his pastor.

br. John Hai's church, and he was highly es-teemed by his pastor.

Mr. Munro leaves a widow and four children—two sons and two daughters. The former are engaged in the publishing busness in the firm of George Munro's Sons Of the daughters the younger is at home; the other is the wife of President Schurman, of Cornell University.

PETER PAUL MULVEY.

Peter Paul Mulvey, for many years known in New-York and Philadelphia newspaper circles, died yesterday at his home, No. 82 East Ninetlethst., at the age of fifty-two years. He was born in Dublin, and was graduated from Maynooth Collegwith honors. For some years he was a printer and manufacturer in his native city, and later represented a London newspaper as its reporter in the House of Commons. Mr. Mulvey came to this country in 1865. He was also an active member of Typographical Union N. 6. His death was doubtless hastened by an accident of which he was the victim several months ago. While crossing Secondarye, near Stuyvesant Park, at night, he was rundown by a bicycle. His leg was broken and he received other injuries. manufacturer in his native city, and later repre-

HORACE SECOR.

Horace Secor, formerly a well-known builder, died from deblifty incident to old age, at his home, No. 416 West Thirty-fourth-st., yest-rday morning. His death was hastened by that of a favorite grandson, thirteen years old, last January, over whose loss he N. Y., on June 6, 1810, and was a son of Levi Secor, a descendant of a French Huguenot family, some of a descendant of a French Huguenot family, some of whom came to this country in 1645 and settled in Westchester Coin y. Mr. Secor came to this city when he was fourteen years old, and learned the traile of a carpenter. For many years he was a builder, the firms is which he was a partner at different times being Secor & Haisey and Secor & Keech. Mr. Secor retired from active business twenty-six years ago. In 1856 he married Miss Hannah Fuller, a daughter of Nathan E. Puiler, of Bakersville, Vt. They had one daughter and three sons. His wife and two sons-Charence E. Secor, manager of the Eankers' Life Association, St. Paul, Minn, and Horace Secor, fr. a lawyer, of No. 121 Nassau-st., survive him. The funeral will be private, taking place on Monday, the Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter, pastor of the North Presbyterian Churca, Thirty-first-st. and Ninth-ave., officiating. The burtal will be in the Unionville Cemetery, Unionville, Westchester County.

Gustav May, a prominent French merchant of this city, died on Wednesday at the Mt. Sinal Hosthis city, died on Weinessay at the Mr. Shall he pital from nervous prostration. Mr. May was born in Paris in 1815. He took a leading part in the Com-mune, holding the post of quartermaster-general. and after the fall of the Commune he came to th the firm of May Brothers, commission merchants, whose offices are now at No. 200 Broadway. The firm was the first to import eigarette papers to this

Mr. May married twice. His first wife was Mile. Estelle Lebretton, whom he married in 1839. In 1834 he married Mile. Antonia de Toureil. His sec-ona wife survives him. He leaves three daughters

and a son.

Mr. May was a member of a number of French societies, and was prominent in the organization of the Ecole Maternelle in West Broadway. Elle May, Mr. May's elder brother, who was a general in the Commune, is in Pario in the interests of the firm. The functal will take place this attention at 1 o'c.ock at the house, No. 101 West Eigsty-ninth-st.

H. L. THOMAS.

San Antonio, Tex., April 24-H. L. Thomas, formerly assistant editor of "Power," of New-York, and a scientific writer of wide reputation died yesterday at Pieasanton, Tex., twenty miles from here, where he went a few months ago for the benefit of his health. His body will be snipped to New-York.

EX-GOVERNOR DAVID H. JEROME.

Detroit, Mich., April 24.-Word was received in this city this morning of the death at Watkin's Glen, N. Y., of David H. Jerome, ex-Governor of Michigan. He had been in ill-health for a year and a half. The funeral will be held at Saginaw on Monday, A widow and one son survive him.

The career of Mr. Jerome was a varied one. He had been a sailor, miner, merchant, lumberman. had been a sailor, miner, merchant, lumberman, railroad contractor, legislator, Governor, a member of the State Constitutional Commission and an Indian Commissioner. He was born in Detroit in 1829. He went to California in '49, and returned with a moderate fortune and established husself in business at Saginaw in 1833. He built the Saginaw valley and St. Louis Hailroad, and was its president and manager until it was merged into the Pietroit, Lansing and Northern system. He was a member of the State Senate for six years. In 1833 he was appointed a member of the Constitutional Commission, and two years later he was appointed an Indian Commissioner by President Grant. He was elected Governor in 1830, and served a two-years' term, being defeated for re-election.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

SHOWERS LIKELY TO-DAY.

Washington April 24.—The barometer has fallen in the lake region and then a southward over the Ohio Valley and South Atlantic States. It has also fallen in the extreme have prevailed from the lower lake region southward to Louislam. Local thunderstorms are reported to night from Missouri and Kansas, and the weather is generally clear in all other districts expert in Southern New England and along the Gulf coast, where cloudiness prevais. The temperature has tisen in the lake region, Ohio Valley and at Booky Mountain stations, and it is cooler along the Middle Atlantic and New England coasts. Showers are likely to prevail from Southern New England southward to Georgia, followed by fair weather from Virginia southward. The weather will continue fair generally throughout the lake region, the Ohio Valley and the Northwest.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

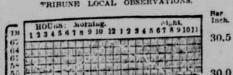
For Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont, generally fair: slightly warmer; easterly to southerly winds. For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, generally cloudy weather with showers near the coast;

eaterly winds, possibly the morning.
For Ensiven Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware.
For Ensiven Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware.
Hight showers, followed by clearing weather; warmer:
ensierly winds, becoming variable.
For the District of Columbia and Maryland, light
showers in the early morning, followed by fair weather;
slewidy warmer, easterly winds, shifting to westerly;
slewidy warmer, easterly winds, shifting to westerly;
re along the lakes; warmer; light to fresh southerly

winds.

Western Pennsylvania, generally fair during the day, preceded in the early morning by showers in eastern portion; warmer; light winds, shifting to westerly.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



uay was cloudy during the day, with showers in the evening. The temperature ranged between 52 and 66 degrees, the average (57% degrees) being 1% degrees lower than that of Thursday and 4 degrees higher than that of the corresponding day of last year.

The weather to-day will probably be falls.

A "COAL BARON'S" CONFESSION.

THE QUESTION OF PRICES OF THE ANTHRA-CITE PRODUCT-ITS APPROACHING

EXHAUSTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The term "coal baron" seems to have been adopted by common consent as properly designat-ing the modern representatives of Captain Kidd's piratical followers and their "stand-and-deliver" brethren of terra firma. Their business places are the "robber strongholds"; their meetings, if they dare hold any, are unlawful assemblies to devise means for swooping upon the prey or to divide the plunder when secured. Even their donations to penevolent objects are often regarded as in the nature of penitential offerings to secure peace for

the conscience and repose for the soul. The subscriber, who has for some years been a subordinate member of this piratical brotherhood. now proposes, at the risk of self-crimination and the wrath of his comrades, to "turn State's evidence" and reveal the manner in which these gentry rob the public and fill their overflowing coffers with ill-gotten gains.

A few prosaic details are necessary as preliminary.

There are "barons" and "barons." But the genuine cold-blooded specimen is the miner and shipper of anthracite coal. There is too much of the bitumi variety for the owner thereof to become very highhanded and oppressive. As is known to most news-paper readers, all the "hard" or anthracite coal east of the Mississippi is within a district comprising only a few thousands of square miles, and some half a dozen Pennsylvania counties. This limited acreage has been the cause of a strife between the And when obtained, the cost has been so great Pat the excessive interest account has generally compelled development, for the purpose of securing an income. The result is an annual capacity of from 60,000,000 to 65,000,000 tons, and a market for only 45,000,000, a condition of affairs not very different from that prevailing during the last few years in other branches of business. But there is a great difference between this business and all others. It ually widening, the possible output can never be considerably increased beyond the figures named. In 1880 23,000,000 tons of anthracite were sold. just doubled in fifteen years, as it did in the previous

fifteen. At any like rate of increase, it will only

be a few year, before the question will be, How

much can be produced? instead of, How much can

Just how soon the capacity will begin to fall

below the present possibility of production cannot be predicted positively, but certainly within ten or fifteen years. Anthracite coal will within a comparatively short time become a luxury, even If any one believes that the writer is making the time of unlimited supply too short, let him ex-amine the field. In the Lackawanna and Wyoming the total output, there are many collieries now within ten years, and nearly all the others will be shipping much less than their present capacity. And there is little undeveloped territory from which to supply the loss. It can be done partially by extensions in the Schuylkill region, but only at a largely increased cost for mining and preparit grown or manufactured, whether agreements to prevent the premature mining and wasting of this valuable product that can never be replaced are criminal. Have they not features that render them far more justifiable than combinations in sugar, wheat, tobacco, starch, hardware or other commodities that can be produced in ever-increasng quantities as long as the world endures? Is there any legal or moral requirement compelling the owner of this necessary and limited fuel to the owner of this necessary and limited fuel to furnish it without profit, or at a loss to himself? That this has been done, during recent years at least, will appear later. Coal-shippers may be divided into two general

classes-the large corporation, owning both mines and transportation, and the individual operator, including the smaller mining corporation. The latter is frequently a good specimen of the modern one or more tracts of land not yet developed and in private hands. His first work is to obtain a grant, or "lease," as it is called, of the anthracite coal under these lands, for a term of years, or until exhaustion. These leases are at a fixed rate a ton. The rates now prevailing are from 30 to 50 or even 60 cents a ton for the larger sizes, accord-

to furnish a portion of the funds necessary for de-

velopment. are erected. This requires generally about two years. The expenditure varies from \$75,000 to years. The expenditure value to the second of a single colliery. It would be a conservative estimate to put the average expenditure at each as \$250,000 before everything is ready for a

at each as \$250.000 before everything is ready for a fair output of coal.

Being ready, the situation of affairs is this: The operator has to meet an annual royalty based on his compulsory minimum that nothing but strikes, fires or serious faults in the mines will excuse him from. He has also an investment of \$250,000 for his plant. He muss, in addition to continual expensive repairs, earn not only the interest on this, but also nearly the total capital invested. For when, after ten, twenty or more years, the coal is exhausted his total investment will not realize one-tenth its original cost. No one wants a "hole in the ground" or useless breakers, so that if a worked-out colliery will realize 19 per cent of its first cost it is doing exceedingly well. It follows, therefore, that his annual output of, cay, 150,000 tons, must pay him a considerable profit or his enterprise is a total failure.

annual output of, fay, 10,000 tons, must pay him a considerable profit or his enterprise is a toth failure.

Has the result generally been profitable? It would seem so, from the eagerness with which nearly every vacant tract of coal land has been bought or leased and developed. There have been times when the profits were very large, but they have always been of short duration, just long enough to cause the operators to hope for more of the same kind. During the eighteen months following June, 182, which have made McLeod's name dear to every individual operator, there was a profit to the miner under fair conditions of from 25 to 75 cents a ton. The average would certainly not exceed 56 cents. This surely is not an exorbitant profit to the man who deals in such a limited product and must from it reduce his capital account, as well as earn a fair interest. But whether exorbitant or not, it was an experience that he never had before and is not likely to see repeated. A careful estimate satisfies the writer that individual collieries, with an average investment of \$25,000 have not during at least sevent years of the last ten realized an average profit of 15 cents a ion. And the fact must not be overlooked that the individual operators ship nearly one-third of the total anthractic tonnage. If the larger corporations, like "the two Delawares," New-Jersey Central and the Pennsylvania Coal Company, have realized any larger profit, it has been because, owling their coal lands, they have had no royalty to pay. But their capital or real estate account has been continually decreasing in value to a corresponding amount.

During the last year, owing to overproduction, and especially to bad management, the business has been particularly unprofitable. As an example, let me give the actual results at one colliery, where over \$460,000 cr sh has been expended in improvements and nearly seven hundred men and boys are employed:

In July, 1895, it shipped 12,883 tons and made... \$129.62 in August. 1895, it shipped 8,852 tons and lost... 2,044.68. In September, 1895, it shipped 12 886 tons and lost... 90.14 in October, 1895, it shipped 12 886 tons and made. 1,036.04 in November, 1895, it shipped 18,783 tons and made. 1,585 on November, 1895, it shipped 16,953 tons and made. 1,585 in December, 1895, it shipped 12,119 tons and lost... 2,224.82 in January, 1896, it shipped 12,119 tons and lost... 2,224.82 in February, 1896, it shipped 7,939 tons and lost... 2,649.97

In December, 1895, it shipped 12.119 tons and lost, 2.221 82 In January, 1896, it shipped 17.939 tons and lost, 2.649 87 Eight months' operation shows an actual net loss of £245 47, not including one dollar for construction, depreciation, interest on loans, or jeturn on investment, But the most serious feature is that during that time over 165,000 tons of coal, totally depleting twenty acres of ground, have been wasted. It has gone, with no possibility of being replaced. And while this is not one of the best colleries in the region, its record is probably not far from that of the average collery during the sime time.

But, the reader will say, why don't you stop, when you are losing money so fast? For several reasons Stopping a single collery like the above throws hundreds of employes out, with slight possibility of securing work elsewhere. Then the payments for royalty do not stop, nor do the expenses for pumpling, ventilating, repairs; etc., which must be kept up whether the mine is working or idle. As to the larger corporations, only a few words are necessary. While, as sta'ed before, they usually have no royalties to pay, it is not generally supposed that they mine coal as economically as the private operator, and it is doubtful if net results are essentially different. Their annual reports certainly confirm this view. They represent large aggregations of capital, it is true. But, as a rule, it is remarkably free from that objectionable element, "water." The stock and bonds of the anthracite companies generally represent actual cash investments, in remarkable contrast with modern financial methods. Their coal lands are in some cases immensely valuable. But they were mostly bought many years since: the interest account has been running heavily against them, and their valuable contents are being rapidly exhausted. It is difficult to see why the stockholders in these old concerns their holdings. They would do so, almost without exception.

stood how rapidly their property is being exhausted, and proper business methods were more generally applied.

And yet, the moment any effort is made to put this business on a fair paying basis, the cry of "combine," trusts and "coal barron" is raised. "Coal barren" will soon be nearer the truth. Combinations are made in nearly every other industry, though they represent products that can increase as long as time lasts. But none must be made in the one commodity that is being rapidly exhausted, and can never be replaced. It is even publicly stated that the coal men don't dare to meet to adjust prices until after the legislatures adjourn. If this is true, it is arrant cowardice. No law that attempts to compel men to give away their property, or sell it at a loss, can ever be enforced.

One more question will arise in the reader's mind. Well, even if it is hard for the "operator," is it not good for the public at large? Dores it not make this necessary fuel abundant and cheap?

A comprehensive answer is that very low prices to the shipper have never considerably increased the consumption. Unprofitable returns at the mine do not always represent low prices to the consumer. The difference is frequently simply added to the profits of middlemen, jobbers and speculators. As a rule, the coal producer, with his heavy investment, would be entirely satisfied with one-half the average profit realized by the middleman.

There are over 100,000 workmen in and about the anthracite mines. They and the other thousands dependent upon their earnings are surely entitled to some consideration. Has not Pennsylvania as good legal and moral grounds for the passage of laws forbidding the taking of any coal from the State, except it shall pay fair wages to Pennsylvania as other legislatures have to linist that it shall be given away? There is a special and touching reason for asking fair wages for these employes. The mine inspector's records show that every hundred thousand tons of anthracite ompanies would find it these veins is far mor

Cuba.

Permit me to add that the owners of the securities of some of the anthracite companies would find it greatly to their advantage to pay more attention to their property. In some cases those in control will ridicule as absurd any such views as to the exhaustion of the coal as the writer has expressed, and point to padded statistics. But the remark is often made here that the entire official boards of some (not all) of those great corporations whose capital is largely represented by property in sight of Scranton could walk its streets for days and not be recognized by half a dozen people. Do these officials know how rapidly their property is being exhausted and how sudden will be the awakening from this era of reckless extravagance?

EDWARD B. STURGES.

Scramon, Penn., April 17, 1896.

A DENIAL FROM THE REV. DR. HALL. To the Editor of The Tribune: Sir: In your issue of to-day you print the in-

Sir: In your issue of to-day you print the inclosed extract from "The Examiner":

On a certain Sunday afternoon, just before the sermon, the Rev. Dr. John Hail, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, said to the congregation: "My church duties during the last week have been very numerous and exacting, and it was utterly impossible for me to prepare more than one sermon, which I preached to you this morning. I can serve you better and do better justice to myself by giving you a sermon which I have read during the last week, and which gained a very deep hold upon me." He then proceeded to give in his own language the thought of the sermon he had read, to the great interest and apparent satisfaction of the large congregation.

I beg to say that I have never used such lan-

I beg to say that I have never used such language, and never made use of such a sermon, Yours faithfully, No. 712 Fifth-ave., New-York, April 24, 1896.

THE CLAIMS OF THE POND LILY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I desire to second the proposition of H. B. Underwood in The Tribune of to-day in regard to a National flower. The golden-rod, which so many have advocated, has the strong argument of American patriotism in its behalf, but it will always be repulsive for its vicious smell. The rose, deservedly a favorite, is nevertheless exotic, and has been adopted in England, where it became has been adopted in England, where it became bloody with the record of one of the worst murderous civil wars ever known. But the pond lily, the white rose of the water, has none of these objections. It is American, and besides that, it is fragrant and surpassingly beautiful. If symbolism is entitled to any consideration in the matter, it excels all. It is closely related to the lotos of India and the nelumbo of Egypt, each of which has been venerated as the throne of a god. These, and others of the same family, have been reverenced in every ancient country of the Orient, and as religious symbols typify the most sacred arcana of creation and life. Perhaps no genius of plants was ever held in higher esteem: and our adoption of the species indigenous here would be an expressive announcement of our place in the sisterhood of nations, and at the same time an assertion of our individuality as a people.

Newark, N. J., April 13, 1896.

Newark, N. J., April 13, 1896.

ISRAELITISH LEGENDS IN EGYPT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Professor Toy ir his lecture on Israelitish legends stated "that the tablets of Amarna, found nine years ago, and inscribed about 1.500 B. C. or before the time commonly assigned to the life of Moses, contain not a word of the Israelitish history as found in the earlier books of the Old Testaor even 60 cents a ton for the larger sizes, according to location, quality of coal, thickness of veins, etc. There is also invariably a fixed annual minimum quantity to be mined or paid for, with strong provisions for absolute forfeiture of the lease in case of failure to comply.

The leases being closed, the heavy royalty payments compal prompt action. Owing to the limited quantity of territory still undeveloped, any neighboring railway company will generally contract to carry the coal to market, and often also agree ment. That period is assigned to the eighteent Middle Empire. This dynasty was composed their of the shepherd kings, or Asiatic invaders, and the native Pharaohs, after they were expelled caused all accounts respecting them to be erased from their records and monuments. That is the reason we have no information from Egyptian sources of that period. The Israelites were pastoral, like the shepherd kings, and were repuisive to the Egyptians also. Papyri recently interpreted inform us that the Hebrews were builders of the treasure cities. Pithom and Rameses. (Ex. 1-11). In 185 Pithom was discovered by Mr. Naville and he found the same kind of bricks made by them as described in Exodus. As the city where the Telei-Amarna mounds now stand was destroyed about century before the Exodus, we cannot look for information of the Israelites in that direction, after 120 R. C., as the period now assigned to that event is about 1320 B. C. In connection with this subject, Professor Sayee has reported "that Professor W. Finders Petrie has just discivered a stela containing a very important historical text, in which Meneptah makes mention of 'the Israelites.' Professor Petrie has discovered the sites of the temples of Si-Ptah and Amenhotep II, north of the Ramesselum, and of the Thothmes IV, and Queen Ta-Usert to the south of it."

This discovery takes us back to the nineteenth dynasty as Meneptah, the Pharaoh of 'the Exodus,' was the son of Rameses II, the Pharaoh of the oppression.

New-York, April 10, 1896. A LINE ACROSS CITY HALL PARK.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: As the Brooklyn elevated roads propose to run their trains over the Bridge and connect with the Third-ave, elevated, will it not be in order for them to build an extension across City Hall Park so as to connect with the Sixth-ave. line? It will certainly pain the philanthropic souls of these people if they are unable to serve the West Side of New-York. An elevated road in front of the City Hall, they would no doubt plead, would be ornamental.

Brooklyn, April 17, 1896.

NEW-YORK FARMERS FOR M'KINLEY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The Farmers' Club of Onondaga County at a recent meeting passed resolutions demanding increased protection on farm products; restoration of the McKinley tariff, with amendments favorable to agriculture; reciprocity, encouragement of the beet-sugar industry, the restoration of the sugar bounty, of the duty on wool, and of specific instead of ad valorem duties, advocating sound money and other matters.

A vote of the members was taken, meantime, as to their choice for a Presidential candidate on the to their choice for a Presidential candidate on the Republican side, and the result showed that eight out of every ten were in favor of William McKinley. Allow me to say that throughout Central New-York, as far as I can ascertain, more than seven-eighths of the Republicans are for Major McKinley. Onondaga County is especially strong for him, not only in the city of Syracuse, but in the country towns. A vote, or expression, was taken recently in the village of Baldwinsville, a place of about 4,000 inhabitants, and the canvass showed almost a unanimous sentiment for William McKinley.

WALLACE TAPPAN. Baldwinsville, N. Y. April 17 1836.

MR. WARE AND THE FLOWER PEDLERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Your issue of April 15 contained an article iescribing an interview between Police Magistrate Wentworth and myself relative to the flower peders. I stated that few, if any, had licenses, that they wilfully and persistently violated the law in this respect. He replied that I did not know



what I was talking about, and that eight out of ten had keenses. On April 15 thirteen flower pedglers were arraigned for selling without a license, of whom Magistrate Wentworth found eleven guilty and fined them accordingly; two were discharged, but whether because they had licenses or for some other reason I cannot discover.

This morning the clerk informs me that in seventeen out of eighteen complaints against flower pediers on April 16, Magistrate Wentworth imposed fines, and one was discharged. These figures would seem to indicate that I knew what I was talking about. Since the above facts have been presented to the Magistrate, he has stated in open court that he had spoken in the heat of argument and under a misapprehension, and that the statements made by me were absolutely correct.

Owing to the publicity given to the original account, I feel that, in justice to myself, the above explanation is necessary and proper.

New-York, April 17, 1896.

A NAME FOR ROENTGEN PHOTOGRAPHS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Noticing the letter of George R. Howell & graph." the writer thinks it well to call attention to the following facts: We already have the English word "sciagraph," used in architecture (from the same roots as "skiagraph"), and, unfortunately, pronounced "sy-agraph." Moreover, the average man would pronounce "skiagraph" "sky-agraph," and not "skee-agraph," as he should. Another word from the same roots is "skotograph," and is equally good from an etymological point of view. This word was advocated in the electrical journals by several, persons, among whom was the writer, but it also has to compete with the word "scotograph." the name of an instrument for enabling the blind to write. This word, however, is newer than "sciagraph," and has not acquired so much linguistic momentum, if the expression may be allowed.

TOWNSEND WOLCOTT.

Asthmatic Troubles and Soreness of the Lungs Throat are usually overcome by Dr. D. Jayne's Ex-pectorant-a sure curative for Colds. For headache, take Jayne's Painless Squative

TOBIAS—ROGERS—On Tuesday, April 21, 1896, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 112 East 20th-ets. New-York, by the Rev. J. Wesley Brown, Anna Bella, daughter of Belden J. Rogers, to Charles Tobias, of

BOGARDUS—On Fourth day, the 22d inst., Joseph A. Bogardus, in the 45th year of his age.
Puneral at Friends' Meeting House, corner 15th-st. and Rutherfund Place. Seventh day 'Saturday' afternoon, at 3 o'clock.
Relatives, Friends and members of the American Temperance Union invited.

The American Temperance Union will hold a memorial service for its late president, Joseph A. Bogardus, at Chickering Hall next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, EDWIN F. GALLOWAY, Secretary. CLEVELAND—On Friday morning, April 24, 1896, Susan Lucy Cory, belowed wife of George Cleveland. Puneral services at 3:30 o'clock Manday afternoon, April 27, at her late residence, No. 1:5 Park-ave., Orangs, N. J.

graph of the family. The family.

Brile Man Suddenly, at his residence Ano. 2 East 78th-st., on April 24, 1896, Arnold Friedman, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral at convenience of the family.

Funeral at convenience of the family.

GRAUX—At the residence of his parents, Manhattanave, on Thursday, April 23, Gaston H. G. Graux, only son of Jules L. and Lillie Graux, in the 12th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Vincent De Paul's Church, 23d-st., near 6th-ave., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock. Please omit ficwers.

HEALY—On April 24, 1806, at the residence of her daughter, Alice A. Hullock, Elizabeth Powier Healy, widow of Dr. Joshua A. Healy, in the 90th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 178 Hancock-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 25, at 2 p. m.

Interment private.

KUTTRUFF—On Thursday, April 23, 1896, at his residence, No. 221 Congress-st., Brooklyn, William Kutt-ruff, in the 79th year of his age.

MUNRO—Suddenly, on Thursday, April 23, George Munro, aged 70 years.
Funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 15 West 57th-st., at 10 a. m., Monday, April 27.
Interment at convenience of family.
SECOR—On Friday, April 24, 1896, at his residence, Horace Secor, aged 36 years.
Funeral private.
TOPPING—On Friday, April 24, 1896, at Manual Private.

VAN WYCK—At the Homestead, Fishkill, on Thursday, April 23, Adelia Van Wyck, in the 66th year of her age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday, April 25, at 11 o'clock.

Carriages will meet the 8 a. m. train from New-York at Fishkill Village, at 10:15. The Kensico Cemetery, located on the Harlon Railroad forty-eight minutes ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d-st.

Special Notices.

American Art Galleries, MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW-YORK.

FREE VIEW 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M. TO BE SOLD AT UNRESERVED PUBLIC SALE On Monday and Tuesday Evenings Next, April 27th and 28th,

> An Important Collection ORIGINAL DRAWINGS

at 7:30 o'Clock

WATER COLORS BY W. HAMILTON GIBSON. Catalogues will be furnished by

THOMAS E. KIRBY, AUCTIONEER.

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,

6 EAST 23D ST., MADISON SQUARE. .-A .- Caswell, Massey & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, NOW OCCUPY

THEIR NEW PREMISES, forming the junction of
Fifth Avenue, Broadway & 25th

Johannia. "King of Natural Table Watera." Zold Everywhere.

Postoffice Notice.

Foreign mails for the week ending April 28 will clear (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANNATIANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY—At 6 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt and British India, page a. s. La Gascogne, via Havre Getters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne"); at 7 a. m. for Notice ands direct, per a. s. Veendam, via, Rotterdam (letters must be directed "per Veendam"); at 8 a. m. for scotland direct, per s. s. foreign directed per Fulda"); at 10 a. m. for Scotland direct, per a. s. fam. for Norway direct, per s. s. fam. for Scotland direct, per s. s. fam. for secondary is a fam. for Fully and for Europe, per s. s. Campania*, via Queenstown.

"PRINTED MATTER, ETC.—German steamers salling on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays take printed matter, etc., for German, and specially addressed printed matter, etc., for German, and specially addressed printed matter, etc., for Europe, clarge steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed, and appelially addressed printed matter, etc., for Europe.

After the chabove, additional supplementary transatiantic, and specially addressed printed matter, etc., for other parts of Europe.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES KTC.

SATURDAY—At 9:30 a. m. (supplementary to a. m.) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Marticique and Barbadoes, per s. s. Fontabelle (letters for Grenada, Trindada and Tobago must be directed "per fortabelle"); at 10 a. m. for Martinique and Guadeloupe, via Martinique and Santa (letters for Britain and Iraland, and Tobago must be directed "per fortabelle"); at 11 a. m. (supplementary 10 a. m.) for Fortune Italand, Jamaica, Jeremie and Santa Martha, per s. s. Tjomo; at 10:30 a. m.)

daily at 7 a. m. dilegistered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day. Hegistered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day. Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. City of Peking (from San Francisco), close here daily up to April 23 at 239 p. m. Mails for Hawaii, per s. s. Australa 130 p. m. Mails for Hawaii, per s. s. Australa 130 p. m. Mails for Australia (except West Australia), Hawaii and Fiji Islanda, per s. s. Miowees (from Yan couver), close here daily atter March 23 and per April 23 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for the Society Islands per ship City of Papeti (from San Francisco), close here daily ap to April 23 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for Australia (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded v'a Europe), New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per s. s. Mariposa (from San Francisco), close here daily up to April 25 at 7:30 s. m., etc. of the second second from the property of the second second from the property of the second second from the for China and Japan per s. s. Tacoma (from Tacoma), close here daily up to May 5 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only), per s. S. Empress of China (from Vancouver), close here daily up to May 5 at 6:30 p. m.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of salling daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. *Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day. CHARLES W. DATON. Footmans.